WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon the rexcellence alone, attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMI-

TONE combines great power, richness, sweetness, and singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

WORKMANSHIP hey cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest nechanism. None but the best seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usage of the concert-room with that of the parlor upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact they are constructed.

"NOT FOR A YEAR-BUT FOREVER." All our Square Pianos have our new In-proved Grand Scale and Agraffe Troble.

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BALTIMORE, Md.
January 16, 1866-19

Gold medal Pianos. OTTO WILKINS.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 487 W. Baltimore St., near Pine, BALTIMORE, Md.
ALL PIANOS WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS TERMS:-VERY LIBERAL. January 16, 1866-1y.

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FINE GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS, CORNICES. SOFA TABLES, & c, AND IMPORTERS OF

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January 30 1865-6m*

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ALL KINDS WHISKIES, WINES AND BRANDIES, BOTTLED AND FOR SALE BY LEWIS KALLING.

No 18, WATER STRT, OPPOSITE CHEAPSIDE, February 13, 1866-6m BALTIMORE, MD.

WILLIAM H. FORD, Morchant Tailor. 23 North Howard Stree',

BALTIMORE
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CHARLES STEWART, CHAIR MAKER, No. 34; North Howard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Cy-Cottage Furniture constantly or hand.
(Cy-Sofas, Chairs and all kinds of Furniture neat-ly repaired.
[March 13, 1866-19

No. 36 THE NEW

DOLLAR STORE. No. 36, WEST BALTIMORE STREET, (NEAR MARYLAND INSTITUTE HALL.) BALTIMORE, Md.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
HEAVY GOLD PLATED JEWELRY, ANY ARTICLE FOR FANCY ARTICLES,

ONE DOLLAR.
January 16, 1866-1y. WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES.

THE undersigned calls the attention of his Vir-I ginia friends to his well selected stock of PAPER HANGINGS AND BLINDS,

A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed. MILTON D METTEE. Eutaw Street, near Lexington Market, Within a few squares of "EUTAW HOUSE,"
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GEO. J. HILD, J S. TRAMMELLE, H. H. MITCHELL. HILD, TRAMMELLE, & MITCHELL,

302 West Baltimore Street, (Corner Liberty Street, up Stairs,

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BALTIMORE. JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIFTOR,
.... Please give me a call when you next visit the
City. [Jan'y 16, 1866-6m.



VOL. 18.

VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866. CHARLESTOWN.

NO. 50.

The Little Stranger.

Though a man of very strict principles no

man ever enjoyed a joke more than Doctor Bryon; he had a vast fund of humor, and

ever-ready wit, and with children, particularly,

He was one day pass ng into the house, he

was accosted by a very little boy who asked him if he wanted any sauce, meaning vegeta-bles. The doctor inquired if such a tiny.

thing was a market man "No, sir, my father

is," was the prompt answer. The Doctor

said,-"Bring me in some squashes," and

passing in the house, sending out the change:

In a few moments the child returned, bringing

back part of the change, the Doctor told him

he was welcome to it; but the child would

not take it back, saying his father would

amine the child attentively; he was evidently poor, his jacket was pieced and patched with

every kind of cloth, and his trowsers darned

with so many colors it was difficult to tell the

original fabric, but scrupulously neat and

clean withal. The boy very quietly endured the scrutiny of the Doctor, while holding him

at arm's length, and examining his face. At

ome and live with me and be a doctor?"

patting his head as he dismissed him.

"Yes sir," said the child.

up to the Doctor, saying-

"Come for what, my child?"

said the child, with the utmost naivete.

"I have come sir.

addition to his family.

"What did he say?"

as soon as my clothes were ready '

he asked.

"Yes sir."

young children."

wife, "and what then?"

"You seem a nice little boy; wont you

"Spoken like a man," said the Doctor,

A few weeks passed on, when one day Jim

came to say there was a little boy with a bundle

down stairs, waiting to see the Doctor, and

would not tell his business to any one else.

"Send him up," was the answer; and in a few moments he recognized the boy of the

squashes, (but no squash himself as we shall

soe;) he was dressed in a new, though coarse.

suit of clothes, and his hair very nicely combed.

his shoes brushed up, and a little bundle tied

in a homespun checked hankerchief, on his

arm. Deliberately taking off his hat, and

laying it down with his bundle, he walked

"To live with you, and learn to be a doctor,"

The first impulse of the Doctor was to

laugh immoderately; but the imperturbable

gravity of the little thing rather sobered him,

as he recalled, too, his former conversation,

and he vowed he never felt so perplexed in

his life. At that time he felt he needed no

"Did your father consent to your coming?"

"I told him you wanted me to come and live with you and be a doctor; and he said you was a very good man, and I might come

"And your mother, what did she say?"

"She said Doctor Bryon would do just

what he said he would, and God had pro-

vided for me." And said he-"I have on

a new suit of clothes," surveying himself, "and here is another in the bundle," undoing

white as snow, and a couple of neat check

aprons, so carefully folded it was plain none

but a mother would have done it. The sensi-

bilities of the Doctor were awakened to see

the fearless, the undoubting trust with which

upon him, and such a child. His cogitations

were not long? he thought of Moses in the bulrushes, abandoned to Providence; and

above all, he thought of the child that was

carried into Egypt, and that the Divine

Saviour had said, "Blessed be little children:"

and he called for the wife of his bosom.

saying--"Susan, dear, I think we pray in

church that God will have mercy upon all

"To be sure we do," said the wondering

"And the Saviour said-Whosoever re

ceiveth one such little one in my name, re-ceiveth me;" take this child in His name

and take care of him; and from that hour

this good couple received him to their hearts

and home. It did not then occur to them

that one of the most eminent physicians and

best men of the age stood before them in the

person of that child; it did not occur to thenf

that this little creature, thus thrown upon

their charity, was destined to be their staff

and stay in their declining age-a protector

and more than a son to themselves, all this

was then unrevealed; but they cheerfully received the child they believed Providence

had committed to their care; and if ever ben-

ificence was rewarded, it was in this instance.

The Bathometer.

Mr. Sydney E. Morse, the founder of the

Boston Recorder, the senior founder of the

New York Observer, and the inventor of Ge-

ography, has recently invented, and just pat-

ented, in connection with his son, G. Liv-

ingston Morse, a new and very simple philo-

sophical instrument, which they call a Bath-

ometer. It is intended, as its name imports,

to measure the depth of water everywhere.

even in the deepest parts of the ocean; and

it does this with a rapidity and accuracy far exceeding that of any apparatus now in use

No line is used, and it sinks, therefore, ra-

pidly, with little obstruction from friction .-

No line being used, its accuracy as a meter of

depth is not affected by currents. You throw

it overboard, with its appendages, in the

ocean, where the water is miles deep. It

goes down like a shot, and as soon as it touch-

es bottom it turns and comes back to the sur-

face. You pick it up, and the true depth of

the water at the point where it struck the

bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer,

just as you see the degree of heat on the scale

of a thermometer. You turn the instrument

on its side, and then cause it again to assume

a perpendicular position, and it is ready for a

One of the most curious parts of the whole

contrivance is, that, with a slight change, the

same bathometer can be used as a meter of

the depth of water in the ocean, on a scale of

an inch to a mile, and in a bathing tub on a scale of more than the tenth of an inch to a

foot, the lower part of the scale being used

for shallow and the upper part for deep wa-

for the purpose.

new operation.

last he said:

BALTIMORE CARDS.

CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL,

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S
WORM MIXTURE, STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE.

The undersigned having purchased of the original proprietors their entire interest in the above valuable recipes, take pleasure in presenting to the world articles which now stand second to none for the relief of the discuses for which they are recommended. They are prepared in agreement with some of the most learned and judicious prac titioners. One thuosand of them without a single exception have approved of the formula.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANOTHE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ADODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE, STABLER'S DR. CHAPMAN'S WORK MIXTURE. STABLER'S DR. CHAPMAN'S

We only ask a trial.

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Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.

AISQ II r 1 & RO.,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlestown, Va
February 27, 1866.

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO., DRY GOODS MER-CHANTS No. 59, North Howard Street, BALTIMORE.

WE call the attention of purchasers to our magnificent Stock of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, Foreign and Domestic. We keep in all our ifferent departments a full stock, such as DRESS GOODS of all the latest designs, a full assortment of Linens and Housekeeping articles, also a splendid variety of Fancy Dress Lilks of the latest importations. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embrouderics, Cloths, Cassimass, all kinds of Lamestic Goods, etc.

tions. Gloves, Handkerchiels, Embroderics Cloths, Cassimeres, all kinds of Domestic Goods, etc.
Our second story is fitted up for a Mantilla, Cloak, Shawland Hoop Skirt room, where all the novelties of the season may be found. All of which boods we are selling chap for Cash.

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO.
February 13, 1866—1y

BAYNE. MILLER & CO.

Late of Bayne & Co... Late of Gray, Miller,
Alex., Va., recently of & Co., Alexandria Va
Lynchburg, Va

BALTIMORE, February 1st., 18'6,
tion of a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. We beg to tender you out best survices for the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and the purchasing of every kind of MERCHANDISE. We invite orders for the best PERUVIAN GU NO AND FERTILIZERS of the most approved brands. GROUND AND LUMP PLASTER, GROCERIES.

FISH, SALT, FLOUR, &c., &c.
Respectfully, your obd't Servants,
BAYNE, MILLER & CO. No. 60, German St., bet. Howard & Eutaw-February 6, 1866-1y

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FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, DRIED FRUIT, &c. REFERENCES, Western Bank, Baltimore. Comm. and Farmers' Bank, Balt. J. McIntesh, Howard House. SMALL FRUIT WANTED.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
DRIED CHERRIES-PITTED. " RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES. Those persons having these articles to sell, will always find a market at the house of JOHN R. COX & POPE.

Southwest Corner Howard and Fayette Sts.

near Howard House.

Baltimore, March 6, 1866—6m.

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-AND-SHIPPING MERCHANT. No. 172, West Pratt St., near Malthy House, BALTIMORE. March 6, 1866-6m.

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PERFUMERY. POCK ET-BOOKS, &c.
No. 326, Baltimore Street.
BALTIMORE
February 6, 1866—1y.

VERY CHEAP! SHOES, HATS AND GROCERIES.

CALL and examine for yourselves, at the cheap store of Trussell & Co. their Prime Sugars. Coffees, Tens.

Molasses, Syrups, Keresche Oll,
Pickles, Vinegar, Mackerel,
Fresh Herrings, Canvassed Bams,
English Dairy Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies'. Misses and Children's Lasting Gatters, Morocco Boots. Plush Sippers, Kid Slippers, Gent's Fine Sloes, Hatsand Caps, all of which they will sell at the very lowest prices for cush or country produce. Virginia Bank Moncy taken at what it is worth in the market.

May 1.

TRUSSELL & CO.

The New Orleans Riot.

The New Orleans Commercial of the 2d inst. has a long and very sensible article on the subject of the recent riot, from which we extract the following passages:

We suppose it will be conceded that the resistance of the Southern people to the Government of the United States was based on an universal apprehension of negro freedom and its probable dangers Emancipation came. The negroes were orderly throughout the war. They accepted the freedom which was tendered them. They resumed their employments. The relations of kindness between themselves and the whites were restored. Finding the fact of emancipation had not produced the evils apprehended, and that it was inevitable, the people of the South determined to re-enter the Union, and in good faith to remain there. The only cause which had interrupted the Union could never occur again.

The South recognized the changed relation of the negro. It proposed to provide for it. In Georgia, the Carolinas and in Virginia, leading nien who mould public opinion, have declared the importance of protecting the negro race by law, and of correcting the crime, ignorance and pauperism which inflicted such njury upon Southern society. The progress of Southern sentiment does not, however, seem sufficiently rapid for the friende of the negro elsewhere. They send emissaries to stimulate him to demand an immediate sta tion, and accompany this demand with speeches calculated to excite an hostility of races, with all its terrible consequences.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the public meeting in favor of universal suffrage, with its inflammatory harangues, was one of the first causes of the great riot. And that the assemblages and procession of armed negroes which paraded the streets, was the second cause of the onslau. ht. * * * * *

The arrests of members were made as root rs-or as intermixed with rioters-not as embers of the Convention assemblage .-The Mayor is entitled to the vindication that he neither prevented the Convention from meeting, nor did he arrest the members for so doing. From this responsibility he had been relieved by the acts of General Baird and Governor Wells. For all the personal consequences, the Convention assemblage must look to those indiscreet friends at home and abroad who stimulated and prepared the conflict. Otherwise they might have published their propositions, and they would have had suen validity as the conquering power accorded to them. No more and no less .-General Baird says: "The authority of the act will, in due time, be decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Govern-While General Baird controverts the right of the Mayor to arrest the members of the assemblage, he offers the Mayor the whole force subject to his command to sup-press "lawless violence." The Mayor issues his proclamation, in which declaring the Convention "extinct," he warns all good citizens to abstain from disorder and violence. These facts exonerate him personally and officially from having caused the riot by disturbing the Convention assemblage, nor can he be held subsequently responsible for having done so,

Courage of the South.

General Francis P. Blair, in a Union speech at St. Louis, a few days ago, paid the following compliment to the courage and endurance of the South. Speaking af the war, he says:

They have evinced courage and endurance by their gallantry and long suffering in this cause, so mistaken, and so erroneous, and so criminal, they have shown themselves to be the equals of any equal number of men upon God Almighty's globe. [Applause.] Those who have contended against them are those who are readiest to admit that they have shown themselves to be the equals of any other people in the world. [Applause.] Not only have they shown themselves ready to admit that these men are their equals, but they have shown themselves the readiest to overlook the past, and forget what there is need of forgetting, and to receive these men back into the Government, with all-the rights and dignity of their respective States unimpaired, simply requiring them upon the pledge which they will give, that they will renew their allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] Can we not confide in these brave men? I say that we can. [Applause.]

Willey's Wisdom,

West Virginia Willey, back-slidden Southron, recently offered in the United States Senate, of which he is accidentally a member a resolution restoring the Southern States to ti e Union whenever, and as, they adopt Thad. Stevens' constitutional amendment. This renegade, be it remembered, was a member of the Convention of , irginia which adopted the ordinance of secession. The day that the ord nance was adopted, Willey met the writer hereof upon the street, and said to him, "Well, I am going to my home now, and I'll try to make good our action of to-day, but I apprehend that I shall have a terrible fight over it. And when I have raised_and equipped my own company, as I shall at once do, and am about to be overpowered by the enemy, will you come out and help me?" "Certainly I will," was the response. And then this thing added: "Good bye, now; I go to strife and perhaps neath; but it shall never be said that I turned my back upon and deserted my old mother in her hour of distress and suffering." Such was the attitude and language of Waitman T. Willey, Senator from West Virginia, in 1861 .- Aurfolk Virginian.

"The writer hereof," also saw Mr. Willey few days after the date above mentioned + Mr. Willey told him that he was going home for the purpose of organizing the people of Monongalia into home guards, to protect themselves from incursions; and left the distinct impression upon the minds of all who heard th conversation, that he intended to sink or swim with his State. And the declaration was consistent with his previous utterance, for in the Convention itself he had made speech in which he opposed secession on the ground that if the ordinance should be adopted he would be a traitor to his State if he did not attempt to make it good .- Richmond Dispatch.

weighed 25 pounds.

The Father of Gen. Lee.

Some allusion has lately been made in a paragraph copied from the Petersburg Index. to the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, so famous as 'Light Horse Harry," of the American Revolution. A more extended sketch

may not be unacceptable.

This distinguished soldier, the father of Gen. Lee, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, a county which gave birth to Washington, Richard Henry Lee, (President of Congress in 1784) and his three brothers, Thomas, Francis and Arthur; to President Monroe and Judge Bushrod Washington .-Henry Lee graduated at Princeton College at eighteen years of age, was appointed captain of a company in a regiment of cavalry commanded by Theodorick Bland. He became known at once as an excellent disciplinarian, and by his activity attacking light parties of

the enemy, and procuring information.

The achievement which first drew him into general notice, and led to his promotion, was hotel. his remarkable success in forling an attempt of the British in January, 1778, to cut off quartered in a stone house, not far from the British lines, and had with him on y ten men, besides four pa rols. A British cavairy torce, two hundred strong, having made an extreme circuit, seized his patrols, and attacked ('apt. Lee in his quarters. Yet he made such a desperate defence with his ten men, that theenemy were beaten off with loss, a successful feat of heroism which elicited from Washing- of blue cloth took fire, and was perforated by ton a complimentary letter, and led to his promotion to the rank of Major, with the command of an independent partizan corps.

on the 19th of July, 1779, at the head of about three hundred men, he completely surprised the British garrison at Jersey city, and succeeded in taking one hundred and sixty prisoners, with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded, for which brilliant achiev-

ment Congress voted him a gold medal. In 1780, being made a Lieutenant Colonel he joined, with this legion, the army of the South, and proved himself the most brilliant cavalry leader of the war. His legion formed the rear guard of Green's army, in the celebrated retreat before Cornwallis, and so hot was the pursuit, that Lee, on one occasion, charged 'Tarleton's corps, killing eighteen, and making a captain and several privates prisoners. Not long after, the enterprising rebei attacked a party of four hundred loyalist militia, killed ninety and wounded many others. Previous to the battle of Guilford, Lee's legion drove back Tarleton's dragoons with loss, and also distinguished itself at, and after the battle. It was in pursuance of Lee's advice that Gen. Greene, instead of waiting the movements of Cornwallis, determined to advance at once into South Carolina, and endeavor to recover that State and Georgia. By a series of bold and vigorous operations, Lee captured six of the enemy's forts in the Southern States, and in the battle of Eutaw Springs his exertions contributed much to the successful issue of the day. After the surrender of Yorktown, Lee resired to private life, carrying with him the acknowledgment of General Green that his services had been greater than those of any one man attached to the Southern army.

In 1786 General Lee was a delegate to Congress, and in 1788 a member of the Virginia Convention to ratify the Constitution. He greatly distinguished himself by his adhe held from 1792 to 1795. On the breaking out of the whiskey insurrection, he was placed by Washington in command of the forces ordered against the insurgents, and received great credit for his conduct. In 1799 he was again in Congress, and, upon the death of Washington, was appointed to pronounce that eulogium, of which the sentence, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," has become familiar as a

household word General Lee's first wife was a daughter of Philip Luderell Lee, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was a daughter of Charles Carter of Shirley, by whom he had three sons (one of whom was Robert E. Lee,) and two daughters. In person he was about five feet nine inches, well proportioned, of an open, pleasant countenance, and a dark complexion. It is proposed to remove his remains to the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington.

Death of John Ross.

John Ross, the well known chief of the Cherokee nation, died in this city y sterday evening. Mr. Ross, for more than a third of a century, exercised a powerful and control. ling influence, not only over his own people, but upon all the border tribes. He was a man of great political sagacity, which is shown in the fact that he so long maintained the ascendancy as chief of his nation, to which place he was elected every four years, a place which he filled when the Cherokee people went from their old home into Arkansas, in 1835. He married a lady, we believe, in Delaware, and leaves a numerous family con-nexion. Mr. Ross was the representative of the "full blood" portion of the nation, and that being the controlling element of the nation, his ascendancy was always secure. He was a man of intelligence, conversed well, bore himself with dignity, and used a pen handsomely and with force. He was a politician of intense ambition, loved power, and his opponents accused him of using unserupulousness in securing his purposes. the war opened he embarked with the South, carrying with him the most of the full bloods of his nation; but subsequently he changed his front, and was afterwards with the Union. He could not have been much less than seyenty five years old at the time of his death. [Nat. Intelligencer Aug. 2.

The Pittsburg Republican states that at Rising Sun, Indiana, on the Ohio river, on the 14th of July, while the sky was perfectly clear, so far as the eye could reach, and the sun was shining brightly, a vivid flash of lightning appeared, followed by a long and sharp peal of thunder. The electric fluid struck a church and two dwelling houses .-At the same instant a little girl was killed outright, and a little boy had his clothing stripped completely of his body, not except-ing his shoes, all of which had the appearance of being cut with a sharp knife. The boy was only stunned and slightly injured in one of his legs. Another boy in the same vicinity was also struck at the same time, but - A man died in Detroit lately whose liver was more seriously, though not fatally injured, than the boy who had his clothing torn off.

Bismark, the Prussian Statesman.

Bismark is fifty one years old. He is tall and stately, and mental work has made hishead rather bald. His features indicate a rare energy. He wears a heavy dark mustache. His eye is piercing, his deportment he loved to chat familiarly and draw them out that of a gentleman, his constitution iron.

Count Bismark is, par excellence, a man of the world, and of an extraordinary politeness, prepossessing to his visitors, and dispensing with all embarrassment. His conversation, also, is fluent, and full of wit; he speaks the French, English, Italian, Russian and German. As to work, he is indefatigable; he gues to bed at a late hour, and seldom rises before nine; then he remains working in his private office until breakfast; after that he presides at the Ministerial Council, or reports to the King, until six in the evening, that blame him. Such strange manuers in a child being the time when his family and visitors attracted his attention, and he began to exassemble for dinner, in the rooms of the ountess, overlooking the great garden of his

Von Bismark has three children, one a daughter seventeen years of age (Countess both him and his troop. He was at the time Marie) and two sons attending the Gymnasium (college) of Berlin.

Precisely at nine o'cleck the Count disappears and remains working until a late hour

his private office. When Blind attacked him on fl e street, in April, attempting to assassinate him, the Count was not far from his hotel. Four balls were fired at him in close proximity. His puletot the balls, whose force was checked by the thick, strong undercloth. That is known to every newspaper reader. Not so the follow-

Count Bismark went on his way on foot to the ministerial building, running up stairs with long strides and into his office, to give the King notice of the tried, but unsuccessful

attack of young Blind. The Countess Bismark was in her room fronting toward the garden. Notified by the noise of the people assembling before the palace that something had happened, the Countess left her room and learned the truth from her servants. Countess Von Bismark and her children quickly entered the office of the Count, who quietly sat at his desk, about finishing his letter to King William.

But the King himself arrived, already havng heard of the attack on his Premier; after the King, came the Princess and Field Marshal Wrangle, all Generals. Below on the street was all Berlin.

Moved by the signs of sympathy from the people, which heretofore certainly had not spoiled him by expressions of kind feelings, the Count ordered a list to be laid on the table, so as to allow everybody to sign his name as a token of sympathy. This list I have seen. On the head of it stand the following

"I thank God for the protection of your Excellency's life. W. A. Bost, Boot Cleaner.' Then followed thousands of signatures of generals, citizens and civil officers. On the white page covering the list, the Count has written with pencil in his big, clear hand-

writing, " Carefully to be kept." Von Bismark, though filling the highest | the kerchief to display them, with two shirts position in his country, sometimes exposes his life without the least consideration. He is still, as he was in his younger years, the same lively, passionate man. In 1849, an article in the Berlin Kladeradatsch vexed vocacy of that measure. He was afterwards him so as to cause him to challenge the chief that poor couple had bestowed their child editor of that paper. He accepted the duel,

but the quarrel was at last made up. Von Bismark, after getting to be Minister-President, as little remembered his former quarrel with this journalist as the present sarcastic remarks of that paper excite his anger. More than once, one could see this ournalist at the Minister's dinner table. The Count seems to like sincere men, even in the ranks of his political enemies. long since he came near another personal altercation. The Minister considering himself personally offended by a speech of the renowned Professor Virehoir, a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, left his seat and sent Mr. Virehoir a challenge, but he refused to give satisfaction. His mission, he replied, was to battle with Herr Von Bismark

the Kampser, not with the sword. Concluding, I will give another remark 'ount Bismark, of course, has all decorations pertaining to a man of his rank and importance; but he is seldom seen, except on lestive occasions, with any but a simple ribbon in his button hole. Then, in the center of crosses and decorations, he wears the modest medallion which, Bismark 23 years old, received for saving, with great danger to himself, a poor devil about to be

The Crops-

drowned.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for the present quarter, says:

"I am happy in congratulating the country upon the prospect of a year of average fruit-fulness. Wheat, the bread crop of the country, was in 1865 less in quantity and in quality than in 1864. Much of the seed used last autumn was of inferior quality, producing plants of low vitality, and the winter following was in most districts variable, freezing and thawing, with little snow and much moisture; and to add to the chances against the life of the plants, the spring was cold, with frequent and severe freezing. This was the case particularly in the Ohio valley, and to some extent throughout the country East of the Mississippi. But the States west of that river promise an unusually abundant crop of superior quality. The fine weather of the later spring and early summer has wonderfully developed the remaining grain of the injured districts. There has been an unusual exemption from the ravages of insect tribes: neither rusts nor storms have done it material injury; and now, if it escapes sprouting from wet weather, the promise is of a crop nearly as large as last year and far better in quality. The present indications, as marked by our thousands of correspondents, point to an average of about 8½ tenths in quantity, and of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop

"Oats and potatoes were both planted in enlarged breadth, and both promise abundant crops. Oats are particularly heavy. Pastures are about the average in condition; clover fields a little below.

Spirit of Jefferson.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, Each Continuance, One Square, One Month, One Square, Three Months, 5.00 One Square, Six Months. 8.00 One Square, One Year,

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The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world.— Tyre and Siden have crumbled on the shore; Baalbee is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Ninevelr and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was in the days of Abraham-a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damasons that Saul Tarsus saw the light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun; the street which s called Strait, in which it is said " he prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediteranean still occupy these with the multitude of their waiters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part he resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "Eye of the Fast," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria" From Damascus came our dan son, or blue plums, and the delicious apricon of Portugal, called Damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon smooth bright ground; damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamarlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful are of inlaying wood and steal with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damaskening, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are or namented. It is still a city of flowers, and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "Rivers of Damascus," "the river of gold," still sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian Gardens,

WHY EARLY DIDN'T TAKE WASHINGTON CITY.—The credit of saving the city is due alone to a bull and a barrel of whiskey. Said bull was the property of Mr. George W. Riggs, the banker, and was much esteemed for his many excellent qualities and intrinsic usefulness. The whiskey was a barrel of choice old Bourbon, found in Mr. Montgomery Blair's wine cellar. When Jubal Early and his rebel host reached the defences of Washington Washington they were both hungry and thirsty, and went to searching the houses of the neighborhood for whatever was good .-The bull was discovered and slaughtered, and the rebel generals and their staffs banqueted on him. And there was great rejoicing when the barrel of whiskey was captured and brought forth. When these rebel gentlemen had filled their stomachs on the flesh of the bull, they had such a fondness for the whiskey that they allowed it to steal away their brains. Indeed, they gave themselves up to feasting and drinking, and quite forgot that they had been sent to capture Washington, which they might easily have done, for it was at that time in a defenceless condition .-The delay caused by this riotous conduct on the part of Early and his subordinate generals gave the old Sixth corps time to come up, when they scampered back across the Potomac, and the siege was raised .- National Republican.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PRISONERS OF WAR.—It appears from a report of the Sec-retary of War, that out of 261,000 Union prisoners in the South, 22,500 died, and out 1 200,000 Confederate prisoners in the North, 26,500 died, or in other words two Northern prisoners died out of every twentythree in the South, and two Southern prisoners out of every fifteen in the North. it is borne in mind, that the South was shortened for food for its own population, and that the North possessed the most unbounded appliances for health and comfort, we can form some estimate of the hollowness and hypocrisy of the elamor which is raised about Southern cruelty and inhumanity .- Balt. Transcript.

THE CABINET .- Mr. Harlan baving resigned the Secretaryship of the Interior, and Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, having been appointed in his place, the cabinet, on the 1st of September when Mr. Harlan retires, will stand as follows: Secretary of State, William H. Seward; Secretary of War, Edwin M. Staunton; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles; Secretary of the Interior, Orville H. Browning; Postmaster General, A. W. Randall; Attorney General, Henry Stanberry.

DEATH OF MRS. J. C. CALHOUN -This venerable lady, the relict of Carolina's great statesman, died at Pendleton, S. C., on the night of July 25th. She had lived to see the wise counsels of her illustrious consort utterly repudiated by the fanatical majority of his country men, and to pass through the baptism of blood which her beloved South received as the result of the disregard of his political teachings. Her name is revered by a loving people as well for her intrinsic virtues as for her life-long association with the great statesman .- Columbia (S. C.) Patriot,

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY .- It is asked what Austria intends to do with the iron crown of Lombardy, if she intends to preserve that historical relie, now that the plains of Italy have slipped from her grasp? The crown, in 774, was received by Charle-magne from Pope Adrian L. In 1452 it was carried back to Rome, where it did duty at the coronation of Fredrick IV, and in 1530 Charles V. placed it on his head at Balogna. In May, 1805, another conqueror seized upon it at Milan. At present it is in the hands of the Austrians, who sent it to Vienna when war was declared in 1859.

- It is announced that Attorney General Stanberry has decided that persons nominated by the President for public offices during the session of the Senate and rejected by that body, can be again legally appointed to office during the recess. This doctrine, of which we may say there does not appear to have been any doubt on the part of any previous administration, will enable the President to re-appoint to office any person whose former nomination has been rejected.

-A clergyman lately travelling in the oil regions saw a child stumbling and falling. He kindly picked her up, saying: "Poor little dear, are you hurt?" When she cried for the season."

-An old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck remarked, that she "never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter." - An old lady who had insisted on her